

The interest in the tariff question is daily increasing all over the country and Democracy's future is promising and certain.

The *National Democrat*, an aggressive party newspaper published at Washington D. C. in the interest of the Democratic party, has been received at this office. It is a large eight page paper and is full of interesting Democratic reading matter. We commend it to all who desire to receive and read a first-class journal.

Corporal Tanner was "fired" last Wednesday and, as a natural sequence, the pension sharks are shrieking. Ex-Congressman Warner of this State was asked to succeed Mr. Tanner, but, it is said, refused the place. There is this to be said in favor of Mr. Tanner: he endeavored to fulfill the promises made by the Republican party to "the old soldiers" during the late campaign, and for this he was "fired," no matter what other excuse or reason is given.

The Louisville *Courier-Journal* thus concludes a lengthy editorial on the first six months of the Harrison administration:

It is the part of all good Democrats to find comfortable seats and watch the next act of the comedy. When it is played out, the country will never want a repetition. The actors seem to have forgotten their parts, the prompter is missing, the stage manager has lost his head, the supernumeraries have struck for more pay, and all is confusion and confusion. Give the Republican party plenty of rope, and it will soon hang itself.

The Poplar Bluff *Citizen*, in its issue of last week, in seeking to do honor to the grit of a Bluffite, gives a black eye to the Bluff's reputation as a health resort, built up by the many and uncounted boasts of that paper. He says that postmaster Heltzerbrand as he dealt out mail with one hand, tossed down pills with the other, meanwhile his cadaver keeping up the incessant shake, and, between gulps, his teeth beating the devil's tattoo one upon the other. And that this kept up all week. Verily, the P. M. had grit—and also the chills.

At Decatur, Ill., Wood Bro., purveyors of candies and ice cream, had no ice cream to sell to Rev. Edward Wilson. He was a negro. He now arrests the purveyors by virtue of the civil rights law, and "the case will be hotly contested." Of course it will. And the jury will discharge the confectioners. The black man will get no ice cream. The people of Decatur love the negro in the South, not in the North. The civil rights bill was prepared for the South, where a colored man can get all the ice cream he may pay for. To apply reconstruction to the North—is not that oppressive?

The same Northerner who will endure arrest before he will sell ice cream to a black man will tell you confidently that the determination of the Southerners to prevent black home rule is the vilest conspiracy of modern times. "They're all traitors!" shrieks Editor Shepard.

In Germany the State teaches religion in the public schools. What is the result? Last winter at Washington, Dr. Conrad, editor of the *Lutheran Observer*, said that an American family who had just returned from a three year's stay in Germany said: "There is no real religion. Religion is turned over to the schoolmaster. The parents say, 'The schoolmaster teaches religion, I am not responsible for that.'" This result is inevitable. The State settles what religion shall be taught. The parent can have nothing to say. Then the State has the selecting and appointing of the school-teachers. It is a State office. Teachers profess the religion to get the office. Then having no religion themselves, yet being obliged to teach it, the baldest rationalism is taught. And the nation is filled with irreligious religionists. Let the American people think of this now, while the movement is being made to establish religious instruction in their public schools.

We see going the rounds of the press the following item from the *Buffalo Courier*:

In a conference of so-called temperance Republicans of Boston the other day, Mr. Faxon, the spokes-man-in-chief, declared: "The saloons, the Democratic party, and Catholicism are one and inseparable." Some of the Republican leaders are now trying to disown Faxon; but the latter has not been more reckless than was Bishop Vincent last year when he plunged into politics with this declaration: "Belong a true Prohibitionist and an anti-Romanist, I am a Republican." Have the Republican leaders or Republican newspapers ever reproached the Bishop for uttering these words?

No need of their doing it. The Fords, the Egans, and their following care nothing for insult or country, providing political boodle is lavished upon them for their apostasy. No need of "reproaching the Bishop" in order to retain the purchasable Irish vote—it has gone into the Republican party to stay, under all circumstances save the giving out of the "boodle."

Potosi Independent: "Mr. Robert H. Evans, of Hopewell, will leave about the 15th of October, for Ellsinoro, Carter county, Mo. Mr. Evans goes to that section to engage in the lumber business, associating himself with Mr. William Crommer, also of this county, and an experienced saw-mill man. The firm's name will be, the Ellsinoro Lumber Company. Mr. Evans informs us that they will immediately begin the erection of a large and commodious

store house, tenement house, etc., and will also establish a lumber yard in the growing city of Cape Girardeau. We regret to chronicle such matters as this, both gentlemen referred to are of the most aggressive business element of Washington county, and such departures are always detrimental to any community. These gentlemen have spent their time and means in the up-building of this county and especially of the neighborhoods where they reside. They are of that class of men who benefit the community in which they may locate. If such gentlemen will leave our county the *Independent* takes pleasure in commending them to the citizens wherever they may pitch their tent."

About once a year in every large city, says the *Star-Sayings*, some malicious person gets a poem into one of the papers severely reflecting upon its character of an editor, or else expressing profanity or obscenity by means of an acrostic. A horrible acrostic of this kind crept into Col. Elliot F. Shepard's paper in New York last week. A few weeks before one appeared in the New York Telegram. The famous acrostic, "Dana is an ass," appearing in the *Sun* some years ago, has been reproduced with ghoulish glee several times by rival editors. Here two or three weeks ago a poem appeared in Capt. Wm. Frudenau's paper. The *Critic*. It was an acrostic intimating that Capt. Frudenau did not know the difference between meum and tuum. Capt. Frudenau is not yet about it, and declares that hereafter no poetry goes into his paper that has not been submitted to chemical and spectrum analysis to discover libelous cryptograms or acrostics.

St. Louis Fair.

The 29th Annual St. Louis Fair begins this year on the seventh day of October and continues for six days.

For energy and enterprise, the management and success of the great St. Louis fair has not been equalled anywhere. It has, during the quarter of century of its existence, brought the industries of the South and West prominently before the world, and attracted the attention of buyers and sellers to the vast resources of the Mississippi Valley and the Southwest.

The cash premiums offered this year amount to \$70,000. This large amount in premiums is an evidence of the liberality and public enterprise of the Fair Association and renewed assurance of the success and grandeur of the exhibition of 1889.

In former years the annual trotting races were held on Fair week. It has been found necessary, owing to the increased interest and magnitude of the Fair and Races, to make them separate and distinct attractions this year. The trotting races will begin on Tuesday, the first day of October, and continue for five days at the Fair Grounds. Twenty-five thousand dollars is offered in stakes and purses. The class of horses entered for the trotting and pacing races are among the best and most noted in the country.

The Veiled Prophets' parade and display come off on the night of Tuesday, the eighth day of October, and will be on a scale of splendor and magnificence unequalled in the past.

The Fair and Races of 1889 will even surpass the preceding ones in display, attractions and attendance.

The fare during the Fair and Races will be within the reach of all, and is one fare to and from St. Louis on all railroads and steamboats.

Wade Hampton on the Tariff and the South.

"Do you think," was asked, "that there is a growing protective sentiment in the South?" "No," the senator replied. "I think the tendency is more likely to be the other way, especially in the mining and manufacturing districts. The interests of the states of Virginia, Tennessee and Alabama particularly are advanced by low duties. They can produce iron and coal much cheaper than the same articles can be produced in the east. The protection only assists the eastern manufacturers to keep up this rivalry. Without the high protection the rivalry would be greatly lessened. The less protection the more capital will go to develop the industries of the South. Seeing this, I do not think our people will be led off by this question. The efforts of the republicans will be in Virginia, Tennessee, North Carolina and, perhaps, Alabama. I do not think they will meet with success in either."

True in Part.

The following is a paragraph taken from a letter written by Abraham Lincoln a short time before his tragic death:

"As a result of the war, corporations have been enthroned, and an era of corruption in high places and the money power of the country will endeavor to prolong its reign by working upon the prejudice of the people till all wealth is aggregated in a few hands, and the republic is destroyed. I feel at this moment more anxiety for the safety of the country than ever before, even in the midst of the war. God grant that my suspicions may prove groundless."

If we compare this paragraph with Mr. Cleveland's last message to congress a striking resemblance will be discovered. The fears of Mr. Lincoln were expressed at a time when men were apt to anticipate evil only. Mr. Lincoln did not live to see peace and partial prosperity restored. It is believed by many that when great statesmen and writers are near death, whether forewarned or not, they are enabled to see far in the future. No doubt this is superstition, but aside from all such nonsense it must be admitted that Mr. Lincoln judged the future well in regard to corporate wealth and the influence it has since exerted. Mr. Cleveland viewed the situation after the stability of the government had been established, and while properly ignor-

ing Mr. Lincoln's fears regarding the ability of the people to correct all wrongs, he clearly pointed out a part of what Mr. Lincoln predicted had actually come to pass.

The power of money in politics is now well understood, especially in conducting Republican campaigns. We have a postmaster general who contributed \$400,000 to build wage-workers into voting the Republican ticket. The Republican national committee expended nearly \$2,000,000 to carry Indiana. Nearly \$100,000 was expended to elect three Republican congressmen in this state. Matters of this kind are so common that even the most casual reader is familiar with the same. Look at the Republican members of the United States senate. Where one is worth less than \$100,000 two are worth a million dollars or more.

Mr. Lincoln made no mistake in regard to the future power of money in politics, so far as the Republican party is concerned, but his apprehension that the people would not be able to strangle the life out of such iniquity was a mistake. The American people will not submit to such tyranny. Reaction commenced six months ago and Mr. Harrison is the last President who will be indebted to protected millionaires for his office.—*Jefferson City Tribune*.

A Fight to Death.

The republican high tariff orators are becoming alarmed, and they now talk about a reduction of the tariff. This is only a tub to the enraged whale. The republican statesmen are owned, body and soul, by the protected millionaires, and for the first time since the war they are sincerely alarmed.

The high tariff men have been so insolent in their demands and felt so secure that only recently have they realized that free trade is growing in popular favor to an alarming extent. The western farmers, regardless of politics, have openly declared in favor of free trade. This has scared the republican party and caused such papers as the *New York Tribune* and the *St. Louis Globe-Democrat* to advocate a reduction of the tariff.

Whether right or wrong, free trade is gaining ground, and at a rate sufficient to alarm the high tariff barons. The latter have persisted in demanding the pound of flesh until they have awakened a very dangerous foe—an enemy which fights under a black flag and neither asks nor gives quarters.

Will the phonograph perfected as it is now be an aid to the officers of the law in punishing crime? Suppose a controversy arose between two men in a room where a phonograph was located, and in the heat of passion a murder was committed. Could that phonograph be brought into court and made to give up the angry words and even the report of the pistol, the sound of the blow of a club, the fall of the body, the slain man's dying cry or groan? Hardly. An inanimate, though articulate thing, could not be placed upon the stand and sworn, because it needs must have no regard for the sanctity of an oath, and its testimony would be sadly impaired by its irresponsibility. Still its metallic reproduction of the sounds might be regarded as circumstantial evidence. How about that, Messrs. lawyers? Then, of course, it would furnish a clue to examination and cross-examination. How about the phonograph in branch of promise cases and cases of verbal contract.—*Star-Sayings*.

When the Iowa Republicans the other day demanded "the same protection for farm products that is given to the products of the labor of other classes," they had evidently forgotten the speech in which Senator Allison in 1870 showed them protection was robbing farmers and could not be adjusted to benefit them as much as it hurt them. They must also have forgotten how the wool duty of 1867 destroyed their sheep industry. Under the previous low or "free trade" tariff, Iowa's flocks of sheep had increased to 1,354,608 in 1867, and woolen factories were springing up and doing well. But in ten years after the high duty was placed on wool in 1867, the sheep flocks of Iowa, according to her State Auditor's report, had dwindled from 1,354,608 to 349,439, and in 1887, ten years later, to 271,335. In the same twenty years her unprotected cattle had increased from 686,109 to 3,741,875, and her unprotected hogs from 776,412 to 1,825,353.—*Post-Dispatch*.

Gov. Ames was one of the large contributors to the immense campaign fund expended last year to elect a President and congress opposed to the reform of our war tariff. But as Gov. Ames represents one of the largest steel industries in New England, he is now one of the New England manufacturers who have signed a petition to congress for the abolition of the duty on coal and iron ore and for the reduction of the duty on pig and scrap iron and scrap steel to 24 per cent. Who says the campaign of education is not progressing?—*Post-Dispatch*.

Mr. Sim Buckman informs us that, owing to unforeseen circumstances, he will not be able to get away from Ironton on his traveling tour, not this winter anyway, and he desires us to tell the public that, in the meantime, he will do all photograph work at greatly reduced prices—and special inducements offered in the way of Cabinets. Work guaranteed to equal in quality any that can be secured in the Southeast. Now is your time to secure a first-class photo at rates not offered many times in the course of a whole life.

FOR SALE—A fine Young Bull—two-thirds Jersey and one third Durham—about three years old. Will be sold on reasonable terms. Apply to Wm. H. THOMSON, Arcadia, Mo.

Go to Payton Martin's Livery for Stable Buggies, Hackes, and for accommodations for Picnic excursions. New rigs and good horses.

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SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

Sugar Plums for All at Bonanza.

We place on sale to-day 20 dozen Mens' Heavy Wool Overshirts, formerly the property of the Star Woolen Mills, now bankrupt. We bought their stock at fifty cents on the dollar, and give it to you at the same. Among the stock are 10 dozen Heavy Wool Undershirts.

Also—

300 Pairs of Sample Shoes at Half Price.

Ladies' Fine Dongola Kid Button, \$1.40, worth \$2.25.

Ladies' Fine Kid Button, \$1.25, worth \$2.

Boys' Fine French Stock Shoes, 11 to 2, 80 cts.

Boys' Fine Calf Button, 1 to 5, \$1.

Mens' Boots and Heavy Working Shoes at half price at BONANZA.

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AT REASONABLE RATES!

Store Opposite I. O. O. F. Hall.

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Ironton, Missouri.

PREPARED this professional services to the people of this section. He will be found at all times at his office, and will give prompt attention to the demands of his patrons.

ORDER OF PUBLICATION.

In the Circuit Court of Iron County, Mo., In Vacation, August 8th, 1889.

Jenniss Warren, plaintiff.

William Warren, defendant.

[Divorce.]

Now, at this day, comes the plaintiff, by attorney, and files her petition and affidavit, setting forth, among things, that the defendant is a non-resident of the State of Missouri, and cannot be summoned in this action by the ordinary process of law. It is, therefore, ordered by the Clerk of the Circuit Court of Iron County, Mo., in vacation, that publication be made notifying said defendant that an action has been commenced against him in the Circuit Court of said County, the object and general nature of which is to obtain a decree of divorce from the bonds of matrimony heretofore contracted between said plaintiff and defendant: And unless he be and appear at the next term of said Court to be holden for said County of Iron, in the state aforesaid, at the Courthouse in said County, on the fourth Monday in October, next, (1889), and in or before the sixth day thereof, (if the term shall so long continue; and, if not, then before the end of the term), and plead to said plaintiff's petition, the same will be taken against him as confessed.

It is further ordered that a copy hereof be published according to law in the *Iron County Register*, a weekly newspaper published in said County of Iron and State of Missouri.

Jos. Huff, Clerk.

A true copy: Witness, my hand and official seal, this 8th day of August, A. D. 1889.

Jos. Huff, Clerk.

Iron County Circuit Court, Mo.

READ THIS. **Read This!** READ THIS.

Mrs. Lopez and Geo. Lopez have just returned from St. Louis, and desire to say they have purchased a Handsome

LINE OF FALL GOODS!

Our Stock is now Complete in all Departments, and, as for Prices we

Defy Competition!!

We are Showing

Beautiful Millinery,

Handsome Fall Dress Goods,

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BOTTOM PRICES

Notice a Few of Our Prices:

Good White Blankets, \$1 a Pair. Heavy Quilts, Only \$1 Apiece. All-Wool Heavy Red Twilled Flannel, Only 25 Cents a Yard; Worth 40c. Heavy All-Wool Striped Flannel for Shirts, 25 Cents a Yard. Good Flannel Shirting, 12½ Cents a Yard. Heavy Wool Jeans, 20 Cents a Yard. Good Waterproof, All Colors, 40 Cents a Yard.

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COTTON FLANNELS. We bo't them RIGHT.

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